THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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February 13th 1862. BUENOS AYRES. No. 41.

Man about town.

Our peri-patetic informant tells u that the Nat. Guard uniform is stil desecrated by vulgar uses, nowtithstanding the decree of Government, prohibiting its use, except on the tented field or in our inviolable trenches.

Doctor Costa has left vacant that office which is supposed to be the Editor's bug-bear: Fiscal. It was offered Elizalde, but he declined the honor: we hope the happy individual elected is not too thin-skinned.

The banner of the Retiro barrack is torn in two shreds, but it is thought the elements (not of war) have had the fruit. Some propose to bring it out to San Isidro, for the ball of next Sunday, and cut it up in ribbons for the dancing Amazons.

Great preparations are making for the coming carnival: men *will* make fools of themselves, and the girls always laugh while they help them in the amusing occupation. We have no fancy for a wetting, much less when it costs a spare 1000 $.

Gen Gelly has returned to the War-office, where his indefatigable activity enabled him to find his epaulets and cordon: perhaps Fortune has higher rewards in store, but he is already a remarkable proof of success in many opposite positions of life. We understand he is of Irish descent (Kelly).

Doctor Larsen who was always known for the vast variety of his acquirements, has displayed the depth of his studies by a translation of the Aeneid book II., quite equal, they say, to his Art of Poetry (Horace). Although the Doctor (who by the way is an excellent physician), advances some heterodox axioms about the population of the earth from the North Pole, we frankly admit his literary merit, and thank him for his efforts to improve.

Politicians are on the tip-toe of expectation to get the packet news. Many believe that we shall have no war with America, at least as yet, seeing that in case of a rupture, we should have an anticipated mail by some man-of-war.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

—:o:—

Market Report.

The quiescent state of the produce-market has a little brightened up, at least in the South Plaza, but the North is in the same dead calm as ever.

1,000 arrobas of fine mestiza wool were sold yesterday on private terms, in one lot. Besides this, there were several small quantities disposed of at prices ranging from 75$ to 92$ The tendency of cow-hides is downwards—Sheepskins are out of fashion.

People can't be always doing nothing, and as business in the North Plaza is temporarily closed up, one of the brokers is reported about to start an "omnibus."

In the South Market, 200 arrobas of good mestiza wool went off at 80$ There was some demand for dry hides and a few were sold at 120$. In every other item, except grog (unsteady), prices were nominal.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Senate. — The Legislative Chambers assembled yesterday at noon Sr. Ocampo presided, and, after a brief colloquy, it was resolved to submit the Government Message to the Constitutional Committee.

Artillery.—This regiment arrived here yesterday morning, on board the "Libertad." The cavalry of the 3rd *corps d'armee* had also left Rosario, but these troops will return by land.

General Gelly.—This gentleman, who so efficiently managed the War Department in the late critical conjuncture, was welcomed yesterday by his friends and relatives, who had assembled on the Molo to greet him. *Bien venida* !

English school. — In another column is the advertisement of Mr. Patrick O'Neill, who has opened an English school in Barracas. This will be a great convenience for families in that charming suburban locality which we much prefer to our colleague's *Tigre*.

Rails, rails.—We will never cease railing about the want of a rail to save people from falling over the precipice at the corner of Mayo & Cangallo. It is worse than the Tarpeian rock, and honest folks, more than traitors, are liable to fall over it.

The Negro Bacchus.—We have seen the Drunken Faun. Farnesian Hercules, and Venus of Medicis, which are reckoned tolerable subjects for amateur sculptors. The Negro Bacchus who knocks about San Martin and Parque would be a good study for the artists of the Policia.

Coincidence. — We read in the "Tribuna" that ex-President Cordoba, of Bolivia, was born on 23rd April 1822, married 23rd March 1853 and shot 23rd October 1861. In October 1857 he lost *power*, in October 1859 *fortune* & in October 1861 *life*.

Assassinations. — Two have been committed in Rosario, one victim was a youth *boleared* by a gaucho, the other was a soldier who had been fighting.

Chief of Police.—The "Tribuna" reports the proximate resignation of Sr. Cazon. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought, although we do not know that Sr. V. has a better man to fill the post.

Accession of Rioja !

LATEST NEWS.

In confirmation of what we said yesterday, we are happy to announce that another of the wavering provinces has accepted the Liberal programme. Peñaloza (Chacho) fled from Rioja on the advance of Echegaray: the latter, for the sake of diversion, led his legionaries to an interesting locality called Llanos, when the former made his escape to Chile. The rural capital at once declared for Buenos Ayres, voted Mitre extraordinary powers, and sent Paunero a complimentary note of the news.

However important is this advantage, the Federals have not lost heart; we read of incursions across the Cordoban frontier, from San Luis, which obliged Paunero to demand of that province a repression of such ravagers. Mr Todd, of Salta, is also accused of fitting out these land privateers to harass his neighbours, and Paunero called on the Cordobans to assist him in defending their province.

In town we note nothing unless the meeting of Senators; these gentlemen have not yet given their *fiat*. It is whispered that Mr Temperley has cut out Mr Lumb, by taking the Chascomus line at a lower figure. Several American vessels have hoisted the Argentine flag, and changed their names: we hear no more of the *Frenchifying* system, which the French consul has not contradicted.

Public Thanks.

We take this occasion to return our heartiest thanks for the diligence and attention with which the worthy Comissary Sr. Soarez, sifted the mystery of our missing papers, and brought to justice the traitorous messenger and dishonest confectioner who made away with our 2,000 *Standards*. This is an act of favour not only towards the press, but to society at large.

Lamentable accident.

Last evening a sad casualty was witnessed in this city, which caused not a little alarm, and resulted in the (hourly expected) death of a poor carter. It seems a quantity of bombs, recently brought from Rosario, were landed, and placed in a waggon to be conveyed to our city arsenal. A little caution or foresight might have prevented so rash a method of moving these combustibles. Of course our pavement, being so very uneven, gave the cart a tolerable jogging, and fiz—off went the bombs in rapid succession, blowing away driver, horses and waggon. The two latter were shivered and mangled, while the carter, after an aerial gyro, was picked up burnt to a cinder. Fortunately Dr. Parrott, of the fleet, was in prompt attendance lending every assistance, but he entertains no hopes of the victim's recovery. His body is perfectly charred. Although at once brought to the hospital, medical aid would appear to be in vain.

Buenos Ayres is singularly unlucky in explosions: our affair of the Ontram beat anything American or European, and the battery for some time hoisted a *deadly* piece of artillery, which killed more friends than enemies. Yesterday, one-half the city fancied an attack or revolution had taken place when the shells burst over the calle Mayo and the mole. Better far have carried the shells in their hands to the Parque, but best of all to have thrown them in the river.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Feb. 10.

Span. brig. "Centinela" 297 Cumba, from Carril, Nov. 27 to Llavallol with 238 persons; in ba last.

12.

Orient. S. "Villa Salto" from Uruguay ports.

Braz. S. "Conselheiro Paranhos" Parana.

CLEARED.

Feb. 11.

Montevideo, Braz. brig "Bom Fin" (E. Rossi) with 100 *fanegas* salt.

Marseilles and Genoa, Nat. brigant "2 de Septiembre" (O. Rossi) with 99 bales sheepskins, 66 do wool 2 do hide-cuttings, 308 dry horse-hides, 686 do cow, 1,170 calf do.

Antwerp, French barque "Tour d'Agen [Sagery] with 469 bales wool, 2 d horse-hair, 1,772 dry cow-hides, 48 pipes tallow.

Feb. 12.

Antwerp, Dutch schooner "Ommelandan [Sagery] with 234 bales wool 1600 sheep skins, 5 do. deer-skins, 10 dry horse hides, 577 do. cow-hides 1085 salted horse do., 3 tons hoofs.

SAILED.

Feb. 12.

Antwerp, Dan. brigant "Georgino."
Montevideo, Nat S. "Villa Salto."

11: de Setiembre Market

Feb. 7 1862.

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesada	120 to 130
Hides of all stakes	—	116 to 12
Calf skins	—	60 to 95
Horse Hides	each	30 to 32
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	45 to 80
Do mixed		70 to 100
Mestiza, fine		100 to 160
Nutria	lb	6 to 54
Horse hair North	arrob.	90 to 95
Do. south		160 to 105
Tallow pure		40 to 42
Creole wool washed		55 to 61
Do. unwashed		40 to 45
Do. mixed		50 to 60
Fine mestiza wool		80 to 95
Lambs do.		50 to 60
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	20 to 22
Do. woven		33 to 34
Ox horns	thousand	400 to 500
Inferior do.		200 to 250
Wheat superior	fanega	200 to 220
Do. middling		180 to 190
Do. inferior		150 to 160
Indian corn		130 to 135
Barley		90 to 100
Hide-cuttings	quintals	40 to 50

RATES OF INTEREST.

National Bank lends paper currency at	... 7	p. ct. p. an.
Receives do. at	... 5	"
Lends specie at	... 9	"
Receives do. at	... 6	"
Mauá Bank lends paper currency at	...10	"
Receives do. at	... 6	"
Lends specie at	...15	"
Receives do. at	... 9	"

Doubloons.

Feb. 6th	412	409	11,732
" 7th	407	407½	8,971
" 8th	409	410	20,791
" 10th	411	410	9,600
" 11th	409½	406½	11,919

Feb. 12th.

Opening price	407	
At intervals	404	407
Saturday	405	406½
Various dates	402	406
Closing price	406	
Doubloons sold	11,717	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine, new British barque

LA ZINGARA

Sanders, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port; she has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Kerr & Gribbon, Consignees,
Potosi 52. 10 p.

English Church School.

The undersigned advise the public that the vocal music class commenced Friday 7th Feb. under the able management of Sr. Albornos.

Harriet Fitz-Patrick.—R Bird.

GUARDIA MONTE and CAÑUELAS.

D. Miguel Lupo despatches his Diligence to the above towns in the following order:

From Buenos Ayres 2, 5, 12, 15, 22, 25.—Returning from.

HAPPY DISCOVERY!

The Friends of Mr. J. K. are extremely gratified to learn that he was found safely ensconced in a feather-bed, a short time after his mysterious disappearance. The reward of 200 $ is, therefore, withdrawn.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

First quality of mestizas, will be sold in a flock of 1,600 or, if preferred, 2,300. Three fourths will be guaranteed ewes. The rams are excellent being of Harret's breed.

Apply to—Mr. Patrick Doran.
Puerto Campana.

THE TEETH.

Dr. CORNWALL,

American Dentist,

CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 275.

Advises his Friends and the Public that he is using, with complete success, the New Method of Mounting Teeth, without the use of metallic plates, on the vulcanite base. Of the numerous cases that he has inserted in this city, not one has failed to give entire satisfaction. Teeth extracted, cleaned of tartar, inserted on pivots, as well as all operations in the Dental art, performed with promptness, and little or no pain.

Advice on diseases connected with the Teeth, gratis.

Hue & Cry.

A man, named *James Mitchell*, native of America, aged about 24, light-haired, wearing no whiskers, standing about 5 ft. 10 inches, has absconded with 10,300 $ from the house of Andrew Mahon, Partido de Ensenada, costa de San Borombon.

He left on the 10th (Sunday evening), with a malacara horse, marked J. M. Any person giving information that will lead to his capture, will receive a reward of 1,000 $.

EDUCATION.

The undersigned, intending to go to the country for some time, for the benefit of his health, would engage to instruct youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, on moderate terms.—Thos. Morris.

Apply at 270, Calle del Comercio. —Buenos Ayres, Jan. 29, 1862.

To Estancieros.

An active young man, just arrived from England, is desirous of finding employment on an Estancia, where his services, after a period, would entitle him to an interest in Sheep.

Highest references can be given. Address X Y.—Box 406 Post Office.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

For sale 1600 good mestiza sheep (no lambs), mostly ewes. The rams are first-class, of Mr. Harrett's flocks.

Apply to Mr. James Maginn; address this office.

LAND ON SALE,

A little more than half a league to the South, and half a league, to the West. Apply to Calle Reconquista, No 46.

CAMPANILLA COACH

To Luxan, Giles, Fortin, Salto, Rojas, and Pergamio, leaves town on the 4th 14th, and 24th, returning on the 9th, 19th, and 29th.

Same office as above.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The post of Matron at the above establishment being vacant, candidates for the situation to send in their applications to the British Consulate, on or before the 15th current.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6th, 1862.

TO SALADERISTOS & ESTANCIEROS PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT.

A cheap, light, durable and permanent roofing, strongly recommended as suitable for galpones and other buildings.

On sale at Calle de Potosi n.° 58, where all necessary instructions for its application can be obtained.

TO BE SOLD.

The yard belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Wilson situate in the calle Defensa, fronting Defensa and Balcarce.

Apply at No. 110 calle Balcarce.

CATALAN DILIGENCE

TO RANCHOS, CHASCOMUS, and DOLORES,

Leaves Buenos Ayres every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. No passengers nor any large quantity of luggage will be carried on the roof. Seats for 13 persons. Fares: to Ranchos, 80 $: Chascomus, 100 $; and Dolores, 150 $.

Piron y Vilaseca,
corner of Buen Orden and Victoria.

Manuel Agapito Rodriguez.

Has the honor to inform the public that his diligences run

To Navarro, 2, 6, 12, 16, 22, 26.
" Mercedes & Chivilcoy, 2, 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 29.
" Bragado, 9, 19, 29.

TWO HOUSES for SALE.

Opposite the entrance of the Irish Convent, there are two houses, situate in the Calle Rio-Bamba, between Calles Tucuman and Temple, which will be sold for a moderate sum.

One is 17 yards in front, by half-a-square in depth, with 2 salas and 7 rooms, also out-offices, well, and every accommodation for a family; there are several fruit-trees.

The other house is smaller, having 3 rooms and a sala, with good accommodations.

Apply at the same house. 3p

British Manufactured Goods,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,

adapted for Families,

For Sale,

in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 61 Calle de Corrientes.

Also, the House

Situate in Calle Independencia, formerly the British Hospital, containing a large number of rooms.

For further particulars, apply at 110 calle Balcarce.

INICIADORES DILIGENCES.

New Regulation.

These unrivalled coaches run, from this in the following order:

Villa Mercedes, Fortin Areco, Arrecifes, San Nicolas and Rosario—2, 4, 6 &c. even days.

Returns on the intermediate days.

Pilar, Capilla, San Antonio & Zarate 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 all odd days.

Returns on the intermediate days.

Baradero 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, & 27.

Returns, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Baggage and parcels must be left at the office before 5 P. M. on the previous day.

Belgrano, San Isidro and San Fernando every day at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.—to Belgrano 10 $—San Isidro 20 ps.—San Fernando 30 ps.

General Office—81 *Calle San Martin*.

LAND in BANDA ORIENTAL.

To Let, one suerte, excellent for sheep. Apply at Calle Reconquista, No. 46.

READY SOON.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for Bs. Ayres edited and published

BY M. G. MULHALL, AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the feasts and fasts of the Church, local statistics & taxes, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and extent of partidos, postal routes, sailing of packets, new laws, duties of foreigners, treaty with England, will making, inheritance, matrimony, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

IMPORTANT.

A respectable person who speaks the English and Spanish languages, and who has resided here for many years, wishes to find employment in a commercial house, as Clerk; he is thoroughly conversant with Custom-house work and has a good knowledge of all kinds of country produce; first class references can be given.

Please apply at Messrs. H & M. Mc Kern, by note addressed to Mr. A.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Mitre & the Foreign Consuls.

Having so often tried to propagate the axiom that "success makes the hero," we are happy to find a further testimony in the recent congratulations of the Consular Body to General Mitre, on returning from his victorious campaign. It will be borne in mind that these gentlemen never thought of visiting him before his departure to wish him "God speed." That would have been to violate neutrality; but when fortune smiles on Don Bartolomé, nothing can resist the enthusiastic inspiration to declare how rejoiced we all are that he has won. Such is life.

Let the imaginative reader fancy some three dozen gentlemen, with D. Pereira Pintos at their head, some smiling at the felicity of the occasion, some wearing a look of sober gravity, and not a few impressed with the idea that it is a respectable matter-of-form. The Brazilian Con. Gen. big with the importance of his oration, begins it much in the tone of Cicero defending Milo:

Most excellent Governor,

"On returning from your glorions campaign to assume the government of this Province, your excellency has afforded the foreign Consular Body a favorable opportunity for coming to tender you their tribute of respect and best wishes on so prosperous an issue.

"The Foreign Consuls have regarded, with the keenest interest, the late political events of this country: they cannot, therefore, fail to entertain the sincerest wishes that your Excellency, in the patriotic labour of re organising the Republic, may be specially guided by Divine Providence for the felicity of the Argentine people, and further development of pacific relations with all foreign States."

To this short, sweet, and pithy address, the General replied in the vein of eloquence peculiar to Belgrano's historian:

Gentlemen,—

I return my most cordial thanks for the expressions just conveyed by the Consular body, not only in deference to the high respectability of your persons, but still more for the honour paid to the Argentine nation. This honour I accept as a new pledge of the universal sympathy felt towards the good cause, which Buenos Ayres has had the fortune to espouse in the name of freedom, advancement, and civilization. This sympathy for our welfare has been cherished by those great powers, who are ahead of us in the path of progress, and afford us such high and worthy examples: with them we are bound in the ties of amicable fraternity, as well as by the links of mutual interest and similarity of ideas. Our moral and material advancement must receive a mighty impulse from such alliance, which will tend to foster the arts of peace, and develop the free institutions of our country. In effect, foreign states, and their settlers among us, not only contribute to our greatness by the flow of immigration and capital, the wealth attendant on Commerce and Agriculture, the increased stock of intelligence; much higher profit do we reap from the encouragement given us in the refining effort to establish wholesome laws which will guard alike ourselves and those who come from beyond the seas to live under our shelter, in the enjoyment of those abundant blessings which the hand of a bountiful Providence has scattered over our soil, in equal profusion for ourselves and all who claim our hospitality".

So ended the conference: we have no details as to whether there was any drinking afterwards, (for talking is dry work), but we avail ourselves of a glass of half-and-half, now beside us, to wish a good health to Mitre for his liberal sentiments towards foreigners, and at the same time we will "take in" the foreign Consuls, who are, after all, jolly good fellows.

The New Minister.

It is nearly a month ago since the *vox populi* declared, without stutering, that Dr. Obligado had already tendered his resignation. Many were found to doubt this, but it was generally said that our Minister had made up his mind to cut stick from Government House, unless Urquiza, in cant phraseology, "se apretó el gorro". The *caudillo* still reviews his clans from the roof of San José, as in the day of his palmiest glory, but Obligado is 'out of place". This may be a lesson on the "instability of human affairs;" we can also take a wrinkle on "political bashfulness" from the reluctance with which Dr. Costa became Prime Minister; for, if we believe his letter, he himself thinks "he's not the man for Galway."

Yet we have seen a worthy auctioneer turn out an energetic and first-rate Minister of War, by the mere force of active perseverance in the daily routine of business. May we not, then, justly expect an eminent statesman to leap, harlequin-like, out of the parchment covering of a dusty lawyer? Great talents require great occasions to call forth their exercise, and display their brilliancy. The present era of our history is of peculiar interest, and if Doctor Costa succeed in blending his name with the work of National regeneration, he will confound his enemies, and show the world how true it is

" C'est l'occasion qui fait l'homme "

Argentine Affairs.

The reply of Urquiza to Mitre's hint, that any hostilities against Corrientes should be a *casus belli*, has appeared in a very nice epistle, declaring his pacific intentions. He assures our Governor that, so far from dreaming of playing the wolf with the Correntine lambs, he has exerted every effort to strengthen friendly relations. A corollary note is despatched, at the same time, to Rolon's successor, informing that gentleman of the pleasure experienced on reading his favor, the pursuit of Caceres (whom he claimed as a fugitive rebel), and the strange disappearance of that individual. The P. S. mentions that Corrientes need not be in the least alarmed, as Entre-Rios had just placed herself on a peace-footing.

Bearing the same date as both the above, we have another letter to Mitre; the tone is frank almost to bluntness. It is here broadly laid down thus: "I'll let you alone, if you let me alone." The Captain-General emphatically promises all his professional assistance to rebuild the edifice of National Constitution. of which he was, at first, architect.

Later than these *billets-doux* is a proclamation dated Feb. 3, a vapid, highblown, intended sublimity, which borders too closely on the burlesque. It is a radical humbug to say that "such instances of patriotic resolution are not found in other than Entre-Rian annals". It is a little out of measure to sing his glorious pean, in commemoration of Rosas' fall, almost in the very hour that witnesses his own overthrow.

Invasion of Tucuman. Revolt in Lima. War in New Granada.

Latest news, by the "Espigador," from Rosario, is, that Governor Paz has arrived at Tablada, with a mixed force, to arrest the Federal arms which threatened to invade Tucuman, under Chaco and Navarro. Paunero is Deputy-Governor of Cordoba, and some fears are entertained that Rioja, Catamarca, and Salta may cause a reaction in the North. The "Liberal" troops shall have much to suffer in their march, yet, unless taken unawares, their superior discipline will ensure their success.

At San Juan there is nothing new; we learn that Diaz, before his flight, had got up levies of 600 men, and these troops, having mutinied, were decimated by his orders. He also robbed the State treasury of all its contents, some 30,000 $ silver.

The Argentine consul, Mr. Beeche, at Valparaiso, demanded the extradition of Nazar and Saa, but these heroes had already escaped to Talcahuano, with the purpose, as is thought, of invading the interior of Mendoza.

The Pacific mails relate that a Peruvian war steamer the "Ucayali," had attacked the other vessels lying at Callao, in order to excite a revolution, but being fired on with cannon and musketry, she left the port and has not been overtaken.

Bolivia continues much agitated, but the revolt has not gained ground. Morales and Fernandez have not since been heard of.

Columbia is menaced on one side by an invasion from Peru. General Castilla's note was replied to by a summons calling out all the National Guard. Venezuela was looking for chastisement from the Dutch, who had collected a fleet in the Caribbean Sea to exact satisfaction for insults offered to their flag.

Message to the Chambers.

Few people are ignorant of the main features dwelt upon in a Royal speech or message to the Senate. The recital is in itself dry, so far as relates to public measures already carried out, enterprises accomplished, or disasters undergone; but there is at least one value to be derived from the exposition of a policy, whose working we may have observed, without well understanding the secret springs of action. Moreover, we get an insight of futurity in the intended movements announced by Government, and we have the satisfaction of believing that, whatever acts the Executive may take on itself, the Supreme Authority has always an account to render of its stewardship.

THE EXECUTIVE.

To the Gen. Legislative Assembly.

Buenos Ayres February 6 1862.

The Government, having summoned the General Assembly, and feeling bound to consult that body on the present emergency of the Republic, has the honor to send you the annexed Message, begging, at the same time, that you will attentively weigh the matter therein expressed, and give it that preference in your councils which its importance naturally calls for.

B. MITRE.
E. Costa.
N. Riestra.

MESSAGE.

On the 28th of May, '61, the Executive took occasion of the rejection of our Deputies to make you the following avowal: Buenos Ayres has been, and is still, ready to incorporate herself with the Nation, by means of Deputies returned to Congress; for, our engagements, no less than our interests, advise such a proceeding.

Moreover, such is the freely expressed desire of the people, as appears through their representatives, and in all popular manifestations. Finally, we are resolved, in spite of past difficulties, never to abandon the wholesome policy of National Unity, nor desist from the idea of forming ourselves into an integral part of the Republic, with an enjoyment of equal rights by virtue of the Constitution.

The B. A. Government, therefore deems it a duty we owe towards the Republic at large, to shew, on this solemn occasion, that we stand upon our rights, and not that we are ever ready only to defend them to the last, but even lend our assistance as a Federal people to those sister-provinces which may desire like ourselves a peaceful reign of Constitutional Law."

Your Honorable Chambers, on considering the above Message, and the Bill thereunto annexed (7th June '61), were pleased to declare—

"That the State entirely approves of the policy laid down in said Message, concurring also in the views of Government respecting the attitude to be assumed by this Province with regard to herself and the sister-peoples of the Republic, for the consolidation of Law and Order."

A vote of confidence was also passed by you in favor of the Government, in these terms: Your Excellency may, therefore, at your pleasure, adopt such means as you think apt, for the removal of those obstacles which have retarded the definitive incorporation of Buenos Aires with the rest of the Republic, pursuant to the covenants and provisions embodied in the National Constitution.

In virtue of this vote of confidence, which conferred extraordinary powers on the Executive, for the resolution of all difficulties with the National Government, we at first availed ourselves of every pacific medium whereby to arrive at an amicable arrangement, without prejudice to the dignity and imperishable rights of Buenos Ayres. At length we were driven, almost unwillingly, to recur to the terrible, but necessary, arbitration of war.

On that occasion we repeated your solemn declaration, that whether such difficulties should be overcome by an accommodation or by the sword, our policy should rigidly adhere to Constitutional right, and, cost what it might, we were disposed to assist our brethren of the Argentine Provinces in vindicating the Constitution so outraged by the National Authorities.

Providence has crowned the efforts of Buenos Ayres with signal success, and we have been enabled to annulate every obstacle that impeded the incorporation of this Province with the Republic on honorable conditions. This happy result is no less owing to the valor of our soldiers than to the vigorous co-operation of the sister-provinces, who have rivalled Buenos Ayres in raising aloft the *Standard* of liberty.

The great majority of these Provinces have shaped their policy by our model, proclaiming a similarity of ideas, and invoking, with Buenos Ayres, the National re-construction on a Constitutional basis.

The *quondam* National authorities who waged an unjust and barbarous war against B. Ayres, have vanished from the scene of their exploits, their fall being accelerated by those very elements which had formerly been their main support.

Most of the sister-provinces, in gratitude for the impulse given to freedom by this province, have elected the Buenos Ayrean Government to exercise the sovereign authority in convoking a National Congress, and guiding the course of events in the interim of Republican organization.

Already Eleven provinces of the Fourteen which make up the nation, have adhered to our category, and, after a short time, the policy and principles which we have sustained by word and deed will prevail in every part of the Republic, and be freely proclaimed by their several representative powers.

Consequent upon this crisis, which the Executive opines should be at once arranged, in order to reconstruct the Nation; and taking into consideration that the hour has arrived when Buenos Ayres should lend her aid to this great object, conformably with her natural rights, and with renewed professions on first declaring war; seeing also that the same have been scrupulously observed during the contest, the Executive feels now great pleasure in submitting for your consideration the two Bills hereinafter recited, whose purport is the speedy reformation of the Republic, in accordance with Constitution and previous compacts, as also the formal acceptation of those powers delegated by the other provinces, which are the strongest testimony of the confidence reposed in us by them, and give us that supreme right in convening a National Congress which authorizes us to make every arrangement for such a solution.

B. MITRE.
E. Costa.—N. Riestra.

Bill 1.

Art. I. The Executive is hereby authorised to invite the sister-provinces to assemble in Congress, by virtue of the Reformed Constitution, in order to reconstruct the public authorities which must henceforth rule the Republic, it being understood that the Province of Buenos Ayres shall contribute her quota of Representatives, in accordance with the Constitution and compacts hereinbefore recited.

Art. II. The Executive is further permitted to contribute, on the part of this Province, to the National expenses during said re-construction, with the extraordinary loan voted by the Bill of Jan. 20th.

Art. III. This Bill shall be promulgated.

Costa.
Riestra.

Bill 2.

Art. I. The Governor of the Province is hereby authorized to accept and exercise the National powers, which the sister-provinces have delegated, for the assembly of the Congress, and to provide against the acephalous condition of the Republic during the period of re-organization.

Art. II. This bill shall be promulgated.

Costa.
Riestra.

Raising the Siege.

Although our fortifications have long since disappeared, and the city has ceased to fear the horrors of a siege, yet the mitigated "martial law" denominated state of siege has remained up to the present, as an agreeable memento of the past, and an official dead letter. The only effect it was supposed to convey has been the suspension of *Habeas Corpus*; but, as our cits do not study Latin, or prove great sticklers for political formalities, we had begun to forget that there was a "state of siege" until reminded of it by the following decree:—

Government House.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, '62.

Having brought to a glorious conclusion the peculiar circumstances which induced the Government to pass the decree of July 1, '61, declaring this Province in state of siege, we now ordain:

1st, That the decree of July 1, '61, which placed the Province in state of siege, be considered null and void.

2nd, That the public be advised of same.

MITRE.
Costa.
Riestra.

News from the Interior.

In yesterday's paper we gave a summary of important intelligence received by the "Espigador."

The "Caaguazu," which arrived several hours later, confirms the former items and gives some fresh details. She has brought Gen. Flores and staff, along with some Gen. Caceres whom our readers must not confound with the weather-cock soldier of Corrientes who first rebelled against Rolon and afterwards tried to upset his Liberal successor. The officer lately arrived is come to town in order, we are told, to salute Mitre. Rumours are floating about, relative to an intended excursion of the run-away Federals, who have collected some forces on the frontier of Santa Fe, ready to invade that Province.

It would seem the authorities do not much fear this wild goose chase, for, instead of strengthening our garrisons in that region we read of the withdrawal of most of the troops. The 2nd batt. of the line retires to Rojas; the 4th batt. and greater part of our artillery are expected in this port today, having already embarked on board the steamer "Libertad" and a schooner. It is further belived that our army in Cordoba is on its homeward march. Thus the physical element of our *prestige* is sensibly diminished, as the only forces remaining in Rosario are the 5th & 10th batts, of the line, the Garibaldi Legion and a small park of artillery.

At Santa Fe the Italian Legion kept watch and ward, along with a company of cavalry, and an artillery picket. In the Rosario elections some rioting took place (according to the "Nacional"), although General E. Mitre had taken the precaution to order all the troops into their barracks, lest the issue should be ascribed to military intimidation. The list returned for Deputies is what the "Tribuna" terms highly favourable.

From Mendoza we hear of a grand banquet given by Sr. Aguirre to our troops under Rivas. It is supposed that Saa, who has been so long a *lenguaraz* or Indian interpreter, has gone back to the society of his old comrades, the Pampas. Some, however, fancy that he has repaired to the sylvan court of his Barbaric Majesty Orelie Antoine I, King of the Araucanians. Certainly his burlesque cordon of Brigadier General could best figure in that comic monarchy.

There is, as yet, no explanation of the strange policy which induced Gov. Paz to head the forces invading Rioja, and leave Gen. Paunero reclining in the magisterial arm-chair. The right man, &c. would dictate that the Governor should sit at his desk, and the General mount his war horse—Still, we fancy people understand their own business best, and as ours is scribbling, we leave Gov. Paz to stem the Federal attack on Tucuman, while Paunero dances a minuet in Cordoba. The issue cannot be doubtful although for a time delayed.

The Governor of San Luis has been presented, by Mitre, with a splendid banner of the Pontanos at Pavon; it was so [illegible] Mrs. Perqui embroidered it with her own hands, which gives it a classic interest superior to its military associations.

Hard case.

Among the many grievances which our countrymen have to complain of, one has been to-day brought under our notice which is deserving the attention of Government, and loudly calls for whatever protection may be vouchsafed by our English Minister or Consul-General.

Mr. B.... a resident of the Fortin de Areco, had his house sacked by our fugitive cavalry; these gallants shot his *peon* having first stolen 8 horses and plundered all his stores.

It may be said that the Government is not responsible for the acts of deserters, though we are inclined to believe that a sentiment of humanity, if not of positive justice, demands reparation for the ills inflicted on this peaceable sheep-farmer in the Crusade which has resulted so happily for the Liberal cause. Murder, it is said, cries to heaven for vengeance, and we do not wonder that the frequent impunity of crime in our *campagna* should have the effect of stopping those bountiful rains which Providence showers on a grateful soil. Christian blood, unappeased and unavenged, is a damning stain which a hundred Artesian wells can never efface.

Why do not those active magistrates, who displayed such zeal in seizing simple horses, exert their energies in finding the assassins. We shall be told, this is an *impossibility*: we were told the same in establishing the Daily Standard, yet "where there's a will, there's a way". Surely it ought to be as easy to capture the murderers of an Irish *peon*, as it has been those of Major Vila; or shall we fancy that the peasant's head was not so valuable to him, as was Major Vila's to that officer. It would be equally mad as monstrous to shoot the first *gaucho* on whom suspicion lights, but it would be only just to take some measures in the case. Let the authorities shew the shepherds that their life is not deemed valueless in a country they so much benefit. Let the *gauchos* begin to learn that they cannot kill a *gringo* with impunity.

In this Irishman's case we find some horses taken by D. Gregorio Quirno, for which he has a receipt; and some sheep were eaten by the *partido*, at the generous invitation of our countryman.

Now, what is the return for all this? That our unfortunate countryman comes to town, vainly hoping to get paid for his horses: he goes to the clerks with his receipt; these gentlemen are very busy (?); he calls again and again, day after day, until he finds that his hotel-bill has swallowed up the price promised for his horses, and, in a fit of disgust, he tears up the document, for which (*entre nous*) he paid 20 $.

If every man meet with these repeated difficulties, few will have the courage to take a receipt for their cattle; it will be like the British Property-tax, which should be returned to all not possessing £100 per annum, but which entails so much vexation, that many (ourself of the number) have preferred to classify the State as a *bad debt*, rather than throw away good money after a will-o'-the-wisp.

Stale topics.

"My ear is pained, my soul is sick" said the poet. Now it requires no poetical element in our composition, to feel heartily tired of hearing so much about great projects and seeing so little actually done.

The Chascomus and Mercedes railways have lain so long on the Senate-table, that it is a question when they shall reach their destination.

The Electric Telegraph with Montevideo is like the trans-Atlantic cable, which broke through in the middle, nor can the enterprising gunsmith make both ends meet, for, however felicitous M. Bertonnet has been in the trial of his other pieces, this electric battery has not stood proof, the general idea setting it down as "exploded."

The Street-pavement is familiar to all who have corns, but, as "familiarity breeds contempt" the Municipality seems to have thrown cold water on the proposed improvement, which would have the effect of destroying the business of laborious & intelligent chiropodists.

The Paseo Julio and Plaza Marte remain unfinished, since several have thought it a mistake to paint the lily, by decorating the natural beauty of those sites.

The Immigration vote is now a superfluity, at least we do not know that any of the numerous foreigners recently imported have received the slightest benefit from state liberality.

The butts of muskets, intended to perpetuate the names of Deserters would scarcely be found big enough to hold the initials of those who "fled at the sight of danger," yet very few have been taken up on their return.

The corrupt and impure beverage called river-water is as bad as if never complained of, or as if there were no Police to enforce the tearriers taking their supplies a little farther out than the range of soap-suds, washerwomen, and horse-ponds.

All the above items and a few more

are now so stale that it is useless to drop such subjects into our *Buzon*. Better far, if no attention be paid them, that they should be made away with as *basura*, or crammed down the bore of the abortive Artesian-well.

News of the Day.

Many newsmongers were sorely disappointed on the arrival on H. B. M. S. "Curlew," which they confidently expected would bring the declaration of war between England and America; but, ill news travels fast enough, and probably to-morrow, or after, we shall hear of the commencement of hostilities. Meantime, it appears our Yankee vessels in port have the alternative of hoisting a French flag, on easy conditions, and this will prevent their capture by our cruisers.

Among the *causes célèbres* of Buenos Ayres, that incidental to the Italian question promises to rival even the Sheridan suit, or D. Miguel Otero's. The hero of "Italy united" bartered Savoy and Nice, although the former was the cradle of his House, having its Cross emblazoned on the National banner.

The question at issue among our Italian residents was, whether or not Nice can be called Italian! Sig. Nicola and many others afirm negatively, thus making Garibaldi a Frenchman; and for this ludicrous argument Sig. Escapatura spat in Nicola's face.

The controversy between the "Tribuna" and English seminary has ended, most persons inclining to believe that Mr. Nicholson *does* speak English, although Sr. V, tried to persuade him it was Spanish.

Sr Cantilo, the esteemed Municipal Secretary and Editor of the "Revista," has resigned the former post, for reasons unknown to the public.

A carpenter's apprentice in the calle Cuyo attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself from the azotea of his workshop, but was picked up with whole bones. It is supposed that he was tired of life, having taken an invincible aversion to saws, files, planes, chisels &c.

M. Domingo Freddi is recognised vice-consul for the kingdom of Italy; a little girl of 15 is missing (more's the pity); doubloons remain at a high figure, and there is some prospect of more rain.

The Aspect of Affairs.

The Ministerial Message having gone before the Chambers, our *patres conscripti* are supposed to be pondering the advisability of acceding to the requests thereunto annexed. Yet, there is no room for hesitation: the bills proposed are a natural sequence of the turn affairs have taken. Mitre asks leave to accept that which has been already bestowed upon him,—a republican autocracy, — previous to the new Constitution.

In the present political tempest it is absolutely necessary that some experienced hand take the helm of the state-ship, and looking round, among the few we can find none so apt for the circumstances as Mitre. Again, he asks some money for his friends the Provincials, and our Senators will no doubt think that, if Buenos Ayres shed her blood for them, she should not esteem paper dollars more valuable

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the Governor's requests will not be suffered to lie on the table, so long as the Chascomus railway, and the reference made to the Constitutional Committee is merely an idle formula about as useful as red-tape.

Some speculators may wonder why our troops are coming home from Santa Fé and Cordoba when the first province is threatened with invasion, and the second left unguarded by the Governor's march against Chaco. This difficulty vanishes when we know that the intended sack of Santa Fé is an air-drawn dagger," and Paz (see "Com. Times") is much nearer Cordoba than to the scene of danger.

Yet the re action in the North is decidedly dangerous, and equally unprofitable: Tucuman has been, of late, a regular cook-pit, alternately invaded and rescued, caressed and tyrannised, by the succeeding heroes of the day. Rioja and Catamarca would seem rather in favour of the old *regime*, not having imitated the Cuyo provinces where despotism was apparently entrenched, before its sudden overthrow. It will require some armed interference to remove the co-freres of Todd, because the denizens of those parts, if at all, "Liberals," are, at best, lukewarm. The majority of the Republic having already declared in favour of Buenos Ayrean ideas, the principle of National unity should be carried out, and the sooner all opposition is annihilated, the better for our peace and progress.

Our Colleague.

Under the above universal heading, the "Com. Times" is pleased to cull some pretty flowers of rhetoric.

"Humano capiti pintor si jungere vellet."

Horace would call it monstrous to speak of rhetoric and the "Com. Times" in a breath. Yet such is the infatuation of our colleague, that like Don Quixote and the windmills, he slashes away right and left, for his own amusement, without striking in single home-thrust.

He confounds the *caudillo* nicknamed Chaco or Chacho (no matter which) with the *Gran* Chaco, the two subjects being as much alike as a horse-chesnut and a chesnut-horse; and then, school boy-fashion, blames us for his own blunder.

He tells us the Tablada is over 99 leagues from Tucuman, as if we care to know about the historical *locus in quo* He treats his readers to a new orthography, writing *enemies* with double *n*, &c., and inventing such words as *dimmission*, and others, not to be found in Walker, Webster, Johnson, Sheridan, Scaliger, Halicarnassus, or any lexicographer or author nearer than the Secretary of the Babel building society.

Heaven knows, our Anglo-Saxon tongue is rich enough without the introduction of South American barbarisms, and our friends at home, far from appreciating the novelty of speech and borrowed Latin quotations, will advise the essayist of 147 calle Piedad to:

"Let other foreign tongues alone
Until he write and speak his own".

City Items.

Several friends have dissented from our praise of the New Bolsa; they say it is incomplete, having no accommodation for the large number of horses now left at the entrance.

Sr. Ocampo has returned a polite reply to Mitre's congratulation on his good management, like his friend, the Minister of Finance, he is taking a *paseo* in the country, since nobody remains in town now-a-days but humdrum men of business: "el trabajo fue hecho por los burros."

The San Fernando line has advanced nothing, although the daily Spanish prints tell us its all right. There would seem to be some wheels within wheels, which, like in Mr. Lumbs project, offer unknown impediments. Surely this opposition must be from unprofessional quarters, as we all have an interest in the enterprise.

The unfortunate widow of Virasoro, the late Governor slain at San Juan, is at present stopping in this city, with her two orphan-children. The inhabitants of Parana had great festivities on learning from Urquiza that no invasion was thought of.

On Sunday there was a raffle at Fusoni's, for a Virgin and other pictures by young Larguia, an Argentine student of the Florence school. Government has passed a decree, that the arrears of *Contribucion* shall be paid on presenting receipts of the Collector-General. In the Bank monthly report we find: m[c] deposits, 250 millions; specie do., 1,857,000 $. Lent m[c] 184 millions, specie, nearly two millions.

Change of flags.

At the request of some mercantile firms, we reproduce the following document from the French Cabinet de Commerce, which is very *a propos* in the event of an Anglo-American war

Paris Nov. 7th 1861.

Gentlemen,

You are aware that an Imperial *decret* dated Aug. 25th, has authorized the *Frenchifying* of steam, or sailing ships, built in the United States or trading under the American flag, subject always to payment of the following duties

Ships in sea-worthy condition wooden,	25 frs	per ton
Do. do. iron,	75 frs	
Hulls of vessels wooden............	15 frs	French measure
Do. iron	50 frs	

Machinery, of whatever kind, in the above-mentioned vessels of wood or iron, pays 25 frs. per kilometre.

With the view of facilitating the purchase, or *Frenchifying*, of American ships, the Government has declared that they may be bought at any time, provided they be in foreign ports. The French cousuls in such ports are permitted to issue for the purpose, temporary briefs of Naturalisation, which shall be deemed valid for the period of six months.

Be it remembered that in no case shall these vessels be obliged to return direct to France. They may, in the form of a return-voyage, make any trips and carry on any traffic judged convenient, for said term of six months.

As for the crew, with reference to the law of Sept, 21, 1793, the Government will exercise much indulgence in all cases where it may be proved that it was not possible to ship the minimum three-fourths required by that law.

In virtue of existing treaties with England and Belgium, these privileges are extended to vessels of those Kingdoms, whenever there is a petition to Frenchify them.

Our French consuls abroad have, therefore, received instructions to issue temporary letters of Naturalization; the custom-houses have likewise been ordered to observe the necessary formalities on the arrival of such ships.

Please, gentlemen, to give this measure all the circulation possible among the merchants of your acquaintance.

Minister of Trade,

E. Rouher.

News from the Provinces.

Letters from the West inform us that Mendoza had confiscated all the property of the ex-Governor Nazar, in compensation for the robberies perpetrated by him. It is said Mitre has ordered Baigorrea to move his column towards the Gran Chaco, as Governor Paz is rather afraid of an Indian invasion. Sarmiento, in writing to his Chilian friends, says—"We have everything our own way, and I believe, like Carthesius, I'm still alive" (*cogito, ergo sum*).

The Bolivian Revolution.

The sanguinary and abominable *emeute* of La Paz, which some of our colleagues had the bad sense to applaud, is, we are happy to state, completely smothered. The political "rowdies," Balza, Morales, and Fernandez, who committed such enormities in that city, fled at the approach of President Acha.

Yañiz was assassinated on Nov 23, and as soon as the news reached Sucre (Chuquisaca), the supreme authorities of the Republic set out for the scene of slaughter. They arrived before La Paz on the 28th: as murderers are always cowards at heart, Messrs. Fernandez and Morales had disappeared; nor did the traitor Balza attempt to resist Gen. Acha, for his troops would no longer stand by him, and the *Cholo* rabble, who had five days before filled the streets with corpses, received the President with great rejoicings.

Balza took refuge in the American Consulate and commissioned Gen. Perez with the command the troops, begging to have his life saved.

The President, on entering the city, took no harsh or retributive measures against the malefactors. Though mercy would seem ill-timed when shown to these noon-day cut-throats, he contented himself with securing public order. For this purpose, he enrolled Balza's regiment with the other forces, and despatched General Agreda at the head of 600 men, to quell the outbreak in the southern districts.

This officer advanced on Potosi, while the rebel Morales held that town, and Fernandez assumed the sovereign power at Sucre. Agreda succeeded in routing his adversary, though his own son was killed by his side, and this action so disheartened the mock President that he and his *coterie* abandoned Sucre. Gen. Achà finding the cause of order everywhere triumphant, led the main body of his army to Oruro, with the determination of crushing the last embers of rebellion that still smouldered in the South.

American Affairs.

The Rebel Congress met at Richmond on the 18th November, but had to adjourn for want of a quorum.

In going to war with this country, England would lose two-fifths of her exports—she would lose our breadstuffs, the provisions to feed her, and our cotton, as heretofore, to clothe her. She would lose the $23,000,000 per annum of revenue which she derives mainly from to ourbacco. Her revenue would be reduced one-half—her own expenditures would be quadrupled, and she would be unable to pay $130,000,000 per annum as the interest on her public debt, and at the same time support her government and war expenditures. She would encounter revolution from her starving millions, and her existing Government would be swept into oblivion —*Boston (U. S.) Post.*

Speaking of the English Minister's "unofficial impertinence," the *New York Post* says Lord Lyons is a sensible man and a gentleman, and is not likely to make himself personally disagreeable, even if he felt convinced that our Government was as wrong as he must know it is right in sustaining the vigorous measure of Capt. Wilkes

From Missouri.—Rolla, Mo., Nov. 21.—Advices from the South west are to the effect that General Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Neosho. About 400 of his army, under General Harris, were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, with evident intention of entering that State, and ravaging its southern counties. General Harris's force was principally cavalry and Indians. General Lane was in that vicinity with about 3000 infantry, and it is not improbable that an engagement will take place between his and Harris's forces. It is reported that there is a camp of 600 Cherokee Indians in McGlue county Kansas.

The Confederate State Legislature, in session at Neosho, has passed an ordinance of Secession and united the State with the Southern Confederacy, and elected General Rains one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress. It was thought that General Parsons would be the other Senator. It was said that General Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, would take command of General Rains' division of the Confederate army.

The Potomac Blockade.—Washington, Nov. 22.—The Wyandank ran the blockade last night. She arrived at the Navy Yard this morning. She was not fired at. The J. B. Hale also ran the blockade downward, with a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores. Two wood-laden schooners also ran the blockade.

The Confederates are apparently at work on a new battery at Possum Nose, which is far above the others, on Mr. Otterlack's land.

Various Items.—New York, Nov 22.—John Jacob Astor has joined General McClellan's staff as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Washington special despatches state that the murderer of Lieutenant Van Gerben has been arrested. The evidence is very clear.

Judge Black, Buchanan's Attorney General, is here. —*Boston Post*

Montevideo.

The "Orientals" are not a little surprised at hearing again the oft-repeated story of the "Tribuna," that they are trembling at the fears of an invasion. Thus, their late neutrality was construed into timidity, but, to an European understanding, there would seem neither pretext nor disposition on our part to preach a crusade against the Blancos, or upset Berro, *vi et armis*. Strange rumours are still afloat; a jealous eye is kept on Flores; the arms en route for San Jose were detained, and the Government is trying (says report) to equip 4000 men.

The "Pueblo" had its columns in mourning on the 1st, to commemorate the slaughter of *Quinteros*. For an article on this subject, the *Commercio del Plata* has been suppressed for two years.

There is a *bola* that the Pope has given sentence against his vicar, in the Brid-Matriz question; also that the Nuncio has received orders to convey the Apostolic Benediction to whomsoever the Government may elect, as being "very like a whale."

We have received the "Nacion" of the 6th instant. Among the official documents is a polite interchange of notes between Perez of Chile and President Berro. Editorials also mention the friendly relations with Paraguay; but Urquiza is openly accused of enrolling Orientals, by connivance of the Consul-General (for Uruguay) in Gualeguaychu. A rumour was prevalent that Flores had invaded near Fray Bentos, but this was a false alarm, caused by the concentration of troops on the Rio Negro, who were to resist the incursions of Entre Rians or Correntines, in the event of a war between these provinces. The National Guards have begun their drill, but the attendance was bad. Gastric fever is prevalent in Montevideo. The Solis Theatre is giving French operas. It is said that a new Italian Minister is expected. The Post-office is removed to next door, with the *buzon* in the window, for economy. There was a "blow-out" of a fire in some sheds of the Cerro, which, however, did little damage. The creditors of Mr. James McIntyre, deceased, are requested to send in their bills.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

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(From the Chicago Times).

The Traitor Slidell.

If the spirits of the dead could look upon the events of the world they have left, with any degree of the interest they felt in the affairs of the country while living, one could well imagine the spirit of Douglas gazing upon John Slidell in the garb of a captured traitor. If there was one man in the whole traitorous gang for whom Douglas entertained a more intense disgust than for another, John Slidell was the man. Of all the many men who entertained a lively and a bitter hatred towards Douglas, John Slidell was the most uncompromising. In his case, no other word will describe the feelings with which he regarded and treated Douglas, than the word hate. Douglas was to him an eternal object of anger. At one time in the Senate, they occupied seats near each other, Douglas in front, and we were told by a Senator who had often witnessed the scene, that Slidell would rise up in his seat, and look down upon Douglas with hatred and venom depicted in every lineament of his countenance. * * Slidell is personally a fine looking man; his snow white and flowing hair gives him an appearance so venerable as to attract attention in any assembly. He is a man of sharp, intriguing talents, a great schemer, enjoys great wealth, the result of successful speculations. As a debater he is dull and heavy, and outside of his peculiar line of intrigue, would be rated a fourth class statesman.

He commenced life as a merchant in New York, where he was quite successful. Thirty years ago, while thus engaged, his partner, a merchant friend, who had a very attractive and accomplished wife, returned unexpectedly to his house, and found Mr Slidell occupying his chamber. The guilt of the parties was confessed; a duel took place, and New York became uncomfortable for Slidell, who soon after removed to Louisiana. Here his peculiar talents found a profitable field of operations, and, as a lawyer, he soon became a leading man in a region where unsettled claims were in abundance. Slidell had been well educated, spoke the French language fluently, and, as we have said, rapidly rose in the social and political world. His political schemes were all directed for his own personal benefit, and the history of the Houmas claim, furnishes evidence that he used and abused his position in Congress to turn wealth into his own coffers, regardless of the rights of others.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

It is reported that assurances have been given to the British Government that British vessels shall have free access to cotton ports before the Winter closes.

A dozen old vessels, purchased by the Government, and loaded with stone, sailed from New London on Tuesday last, to reinforce the rat-hole squadron. The craft were old whalers, some of them of the largest size, but a hard looking set. They go now to illustrate the ideas of commerce which prevail in the darker portion, girt with sandbars, of our disturbed republic. A screw in fixed in their bottom which can be worked from the deck. When it is screwed out, the water, in a stream as big as a man's leg, comes in, and the vessel is sunk The stone anchors it at the bottom. Six thousand dollars each have been paid by the Government for some of the best of these vessels. The fleet, which joins the one from New Bedford numbers thirty sail and will be under the command of an old sea-dog of whaling propensities, who has been appointed Commodore.

Gov. Pickens once said that he was born insensible to fear, but a cotemporary thinks his late message would indicate that the Carolina braggart had become insensible from fear.

It is stated that Slidell, the captured rebel plenipotentiary, is a large landholder in Minnesota. We wouldn't give much for his title deeds.

The news from Port Royal bears no features of interest. Everything was quiet when the last steamer, the Baltic, left, no attack being made on any point where Union troops were situated. The troops were in excellent health, and no casualties of any sort were reported. Not a white man was to be seen within thirty miles of the fortifications, the several islands in the vicinity being entirely deserted. The Union soldiers were hard at work fortifying their position, and hundreds of colored men flocked in daily, who were immediately set to work at a salary of $ 8 per month. Provisions were plenty, and the utmost cheerfulness prevailed throughout the whole expedition. As the Baltic left Port Royal, a large steamship of war, with British colors, flying was in the act of entering.

English varieties.

It is reported that the Crown Princess of Prussia, the Princess Royal of England, is expecting to be confined before the close of the year

The duke of Sutherland's estates, in the county of the same name, embrace an area of about 1,500 square miles, with a population of more than 20,000.

Mr. George Fosberry Lyster has been appointed by the Mersey Dock Board acting resident engineer, at a salary of 1,500l per annum.

The Madrid semi-official journals say a Spanish protectorate is expected to result from the Mexican expedition.

The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified to the minister of Francis II that he must cease to entertain official relations with him.

The rumour is received that Mr. Justice Hill will shortly retire from the bench, that he will be succeeded by Sir William Atherton, and that the Attorney-Generalship will be conferred on Sir Roundell Palmer.

Pure Water in the Olden Time.—The importance of a supply of pure water for domestic use appears to have been thoroughly recognised by the Romans. For although the river Tiber flowed through the city of Rome, and the Romans at a very early period had made use of its waters and likewise that of wells, it is now two thousand one hundred and seventy-three years since they discovered the unwholesome characters of such waters yellow with mud and mingled with sewage as they were. These ancient people were aware of the importance of collecting the waters of rivers near their source, before they had been contaminated with drainage, and hence they brought the supplies to their fountains from the sources of the Anio and Tiber by twenty different aqueducts, at various distances up to sixty two miles, at an enormous expense Nothing is more surprising than that although moderns have devoted so much time to the study of the Roman classics, they should have entirely lost sight of the sanitary knowledge acquired above two thousand years ago, and that we should find ourselves in the middle of the nineteenth century persisting in the metropolis of England in perpetrating experiments upon human health and life, which a little knowledge of history would have served to obviate.—*London Medical Review.*

The Late Tragedy in Northumberland Street.—We are pleased to be enabled to state that Major Murray has perfectly recovered. It will be remembered that after being shot in the neck he was removed to the Charing cross hospital, where Mr. Edwin Canton, the surgeon of that institution, extracted the bullet The convalescence of Major Murray has been retarded by an exfoliation from that part of the spine against which the ball struck. At length the piece of bone has been extracted by Mr. Canton and a complete cure effected.—*Globe.*

Fra Diavolo.—The *Gazette de France* states that the grandson of the famous Fra' Diavolo, of 1799, after a desperate struggle with the National Guard in the province of Benevento was lately taken and shot.

The amount paid by Ireland during the five years, from 1840 to 1845, to the Imperial Exchequer was £21,172 183, during the past five years it was £33,323,699, the excess being £12,151,516. Ireland has proved a capital milch cow for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The New President of Chili.

Señor Don José Joaquin Perez was born in Santiago de Chilé, the 10th of March, 1801, and belongs to one of the most respectable families of the capital. His public career dates from the year 1827, when he was sent to the United States in the capacity of Secretary of the Chilo Legation at Washington. After a residence of nearly three years in the United States he was appointed by the Prsident of Chili, Don Francisco Vicuna, to the post of Consul-General in France. He sailed from New York, and arrived in Paris a short time previous to the fall of Charles X., but was only recognised in his position by the Government of Louis Philippe, who was first to acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics. Returning to Chili in 1833, he was elected a Deputy to the National Congress, and in the years 1835 and 1836 was brought into notice as editor of a Government paper called the *Araucano*. He was a friend of the great Chilian Minister Portales, and about that time wrote several important articles, distinguished alike for clearness of view and sound argument. In 1836, Chile conjointly with the Argentine Republic, was desirous of making war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and it being necessary to send some one to Buenos Ayres to discuss the subject with that Government, Portalis fixed upon Perez, and sent him to Buenos Ayres in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires to obtain from that Government, if possible, an acknowledgment of Santo Cruz's usurpation of power in Peru, as also a declaration of war by General Rosas. In 1839 Perez returned to Chili, having satisfactorily fulfilled the commission entrusted to him, not only obtaining a declaration of war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, but likewise a considerable military force, under the command of General Heredia, which force however, was unfortunately routed by General Braun, who commanded the Confederate army. On the 12th of September, 1844, Irarrazabal, the Vice President, of Chili, appointed him Provisional Minister of Finance during the illness of Don Manuel Rengifo, and on the 17th of April, 1845, on the death of this latter personage, Perez was confirmed in his post, which he continued to occupy till the 18th of September in the same year, when his resignation was tendered to, and accepted by, the President, General Bulnes. On the 12th of June, 1849, he was called upon to fill the office of Home and Foreign Minister. During the years 1850-1 he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1857 occupied the same post in the Senate, of which assembly he had been a member from 1852, and during the Administration of Don Manuel Monte he was a Privy Councillor.

In the debates in which he has taken part during the periods above alluded to, his calmness, moderation, and quickness of perception shone conspicuously, equalled only by his promptness in openly and fearlessly opposing all measures bearing semblance of injustice, and at the same time lending his valuable assistance to the furtherance of such measures as, in his opinion, tended to the good of his country.

In the Chambers of 1849, when the projects were discussed of granting extraordinary powers to the Executive, and declaring the refractory provinces in a state of siege, Perez, as First Minister of State, eloquently defended the policy of the Government, attacked by revolution and insurrection.

Since the events of 1859, when the constitutional Government triumphed over the hordes who had raised the standard of rebellion in almost every province of the Republic, the revolutionary mind has remained in a state of prostration and despair.

Such are the auspices under which the new President of Chili enters upon office.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE RUSSIAN AS A SHOPKEEPER.—Trade is the proper element of the Russian: it is his favourite pursuit, and should his trade even be confined to hazel nuts, he will devote his time and energy to it, with the same zeal as if he were engaged in commerce on a large scale. He is indefatigable in displaying all his goods before his customers, and is never offended even at the lowest offer. I once entered a hatter's shop at St. Petersbourg, and asked the master to show me a hat. He took up one, turned it round on his hand, ejaculating: "*Votibi sladitshka na twoya galovitshka*," (here is a pretty neat head). "and you would not mind to give 20 roubles banco (about 16s.) for it." I offered him 5 roubles, and was about to leave, when he detained me, saying: "Do not run away, we are not so very far asunder." Take a seat, and say really what you mean to give." I bought it at last, after much amicable bargaining, for half the price asked for. When the Dutch Jews once asked of Peter the Great permission to carry on their trade in Russia, for which privilege they offered him a considerable sum of money, he refused, saying, smilingly: "Keep your money, my friends, you won't find your account in Russia. One Russian is as cunning as four Jews."

(*Once a Week.*)

THE PRINCE AND THE PRESIDENT.—(*From the New York Correspondent of the Morning Post*)—About this time Prince Napoleon will arrive at Niagara from the West, and it is expected that he will come down Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Montreal. I have heard some curious anecdotes of his visit to Washington, and his disgust at the reception he met. It is wellknown that the Prince, though politically a strong Liberal, is personally the last man in the world to dispense with any attentions which are due to his position, and that he is peculiarly sensitive to any want of *savoir vivre* among those with whom he may be thrown in contact. It is no wonder therefore, that he was extremely disgusted with his dinner party at Mr. Seward's. When the Prince was announced, the Secretary did not think it necessary to go down stairs to receive him, or even to cross the drawing-room door, but allowed him to enter the room like any ordinary guest. He was punctual, which was more than many of the guests were, and as each entered in succession, Mr. Seward did not scruple to interrupt his conversation by presenting them in turn, without leave asked or given — "Prince, Mr. Senator Smith," and so on. At the White House it was even worse. There he was left for a quarter of an hour in the room by himself before anyone appeared, which drew from him the remark, "next time I dine here I shall come at ten o'clock." Possibly the President's political duties may have detained him, but when Lincoln did arrive, his conversation was not of a nature to improve his imperial Highness's temper. Some of the accounts of what passed are almost too ridiculous to be true, but this is certainly authentic. "Prince, how many brothers had the Emperor?" "Four." "Oh! what were their names?" The Prince rather sulkily gave the names 'And you, I think, are the son of Lucien?' It is perhaps not to be wondered at that Mr. Lincoln, called from his country lawyer's desk at Springfield, should not be very well up in the history of the Napoleon family, but it is rather odd that at the very time that the *proces* Patterson was exciting so much interest in America, the President of the United States should not know who the Emperor's father was. If Mr. Lincoln had been a more clever or a less honest man, he would have taken care to read up his history before broaching the rather delicate topic of the Napoleon family.

DAINTIES.—Sir John Ross states that an Esquimaux will eat twenty pounds of meat and oil per day. A Tongouse allowance is forty pounds of reindeer meat; and a Russian Admiral saw three Yakutes eat a reindeer at a sitting. A visitor to New Zealand relates that two natives of that cannibal isle went out to the shore, after a hearty supper, and finished the half-putrid carcass of a shark at one moonlight sitting; and Captain Sturt, the Austrian explorer, saw a New Hollander eat over one hundred jerboas (a vaulting rat) at a sitting. He placed a number for a few seconds under the ashes, then, with the hair only partially burnt off, took them by the tail, and bit off the bodies, one after another. When he had eaten a dozen bodies, he stuffed the dozen tails into his mouth, to chew up leisurely.

PATENT HELIOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—The object of this invention is to extend the application of photography by substituting for the salts of silver (used in the ordinary printing of a photograph) an imperishable and cheap material, "printers' ink," and printing the impression at the printing-press now in use; thereby, rapidity of production, and, consequently, cheapness, will be the result.

THE WORKING POWER OF COAL.—Professor Rogers estimates that nearly one-sixth of the total annual produce of our coal mines is used for the production of mechanical power alone, from which a power equal to that of 66,000,000 able bodied men is obtained. Each acre of a seam yielding three feet of pure fuel is equal to about 5 000 tons, and possesses a reserve of mechanical strength equal to the labour of 1,600 men during their whole life; and each square mile of the same bed contains 3,000,000 tons of fuel, which is equal to 1,000,000 men labouring through twenty years of their ripe strength. Upon the same calculation, the total annual coal production of the United Kingdom (65,000 000 tons) is equal to the strength of 400,000,000 strong men, or more than double the number of adult males now upon the globe.

TRAVELS IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

CHAP. IX.

Mining Companies.

All the preparations for the working of the mines were soon made by the director, who daily expected advices from the coast of the arrival of the ship "Potosi" with the *employés* of the Association, machinery &c., &c.: he shortly received news of her arrival at Arica, and immediately proceeded to that port, where he found letters from the Secretary of the Company, acquainting him of the disagreements that had taken place amongst the Directors. He was also informed that three of their members had separated from the rest, and sent an agent for the purpose of laying an embargo on the cargo of the ship "Potosi." This unexpected and afflicting news simultaneous with the agent's arrival, who speedily executed the object of his mission threw the General and his companions into a labyrinth of difficulties, which they were unable to surmount, and which finally, terminated in the sale of the cargo, and the dissolution of the "Potosi, La Paz, and Peruvian mining association."

General Paroissien remained several months in Arica, after this event, brooding over his misfortunes and those of his companions; when he was suddenly attacked with intermittent fever, which resisted all the means employed by his physicians for its cure, and, which ultimately, terminated in dropsy. He was then recommended change of climate, as the only resource for the relief of his disease: he followed the advice, and embarked for the port of Valparaiso: as he proceeded on his voyage he became gradually worse, and died within a few hours sail of the destined haven: his body was consigned to the bosom of the Pacific.

Thus closed the life of General Paroissien, who had distinguished himself in the service of the Patriots, at the memorable battles of Mayou and Chacabuco. As a soldier, he had gained by his valour unfading honours, and as a gentleman, the friendship and esteem of all who knew him.

I shall conclude the subject of English mining establishments, with an epitaph, written by one of the individuals of the "Potosi Association", on the sudden and rapid downfal of that enterprise.

"Died at Arica, in Lower Peru, on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1826, the 'Potosi, La Paz, and Peruvian Mining Association,' in the eighth month of its age. Its mother, Speculation, was in a high fever at the time of its birth, which shortly after laid her in the grave. Its father, Capital, was never strong, and soon sunk under the hand of rapacity and extortion, and other diseases incident to consumption.

"The infant then fell into the hands of those who, if they were able, were not willing, or, if willing, were unable to foster its interests and welfare. The report of its splendid prospects, widely circulated, attracted many around it, who, as they were to share in its success, ought to have nurtured it with care, and guarded its interests; but the pride of some, the stupidity of others, and the dissensions of all, hastened that catastrophe, which, by other management, might have been averted.

He who raised this epitaph accompanied the Association in its travels, marked the progress of the disease, and could from time to time administer to its welfare, but the situation which he fulfilled, and the contempt which those, whose influence was greater, seemed to have for every deviation from their own course of treatment, unnerved the hand of affection, and condemned him to witness the ravages of that disease, with which, in all cases, a fatal termination is inevitably counnected".

There is for Associations, Alas! no blessed hopes of immortality, and even the sculptured marble could not protect the late "Potosi, La Paz, and Peruvian mining Association" from the oblivion to which it is fast hastening; but, if it serves as an example to others, it has not lived in vain, and it is gratifying to think that the means about to be resorted to by its executors, will confer a lasting benefit on the world of commerce, and serve as a beacon to the too credulous, long after its silvery prospects have returned to their primitive nothingness."

GEOLOGY.

From a paper on the geology of Bolivia, written by Mr D. Forbes, and read at a meeting of the Geological Society, it appears that "the great Bolivian plateau, with an average elevation of 14,000 and 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, consists of gravel plains, composed of sand, saline formations, oolitic *debris*, volcanic tuffs, and scoriæ, including an accumulation of clays, gravel, shingle, and boulders, immense at some places, being, at La Paz, more than 1,600 feet thick. Fresh-water ponds are found at a height of 14,000 feet. Silurian rocks (perhaps 15,000 feet thick) are well developed, over an area of from 80,000 to 100,000 miles of mountain, including the highest mountains in South America, and giving rise to the great river Amazon, &c.

Doctor Redhead measured the height of the mountain of Illimani, in the district of La Paz, in 1823, and found that it was 21,8,0 feet above the level of the sea: it was subsequently measured by other travellers, whose statements agreed with that of the Doctor's. Previous to that year, the mountain of Chimborazo was considered the highest mountain in the Cordillera, which is 21,500 feet, being 300 feet lower than that of Illimani.

According to the observations of that gentleman, on the nature of Illimani and the neighbouring mountains, they are composed chiefly of transition slate, traversed by numerous veins of quartz, containing auriferous pyrites, and gold in small quantities.

Independence.

Three months after the independence of the South American States, a decree was issued by General Bolivar for the election of fifty-four members from the provinces of Upper Peru, for the purpose of expressing the wishes of their constituents, as to whether that territory should be united to Lower Peru, re-incorporated with the Argentine Republic, or declared an independent state. The General Assembly met in the city of Chuquisaca, in the month of March, 1825, and solemnly declared that it was the national wish that Upper Peru should form an independent nation. It was, accordingly, resolved and ratified that this country should be called, in future, Bolivia, in honor of General Bolivar, to whom the members of the Assembly voted a sum of a million of dollars, as a recompense for his great and eminent services: an equal sum was destined to be divided amongst the Generals who served in the glorious campaign of 1824, which brought the war to its triumphant conclusion. Bolivar accepted the sum which had been generously voted to him, on the express condition that it should be employed in the emancipation of slaves in Columbia.

The city of Chuquisaca, then the capital of Upper Peru, received from the Assembly, the name of Sucre, in honor of General Sucre, the hero of Ayacucho, which was the last battle-field disputed by the Spaniards in this continent. Bolivia is divided into six departments,—La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Potosi, and Sucre; and into four provinces,—Mojos, Chuquitos, Tarija, and Cobija.

The Capital.

Being desirous of visiting Sucre, the capital of Bolivia, I left Potosi, in company with a friend, for that city. We proceeded, during the early part of the day, over the mountain, and along the undulating road I had already traversed, to the village of Baños, where we alighted for an hour. We then pursued our journey for several leagues through a narrow plain, or rather valley; the scenery around us was still mountainous and barren, save here and there a patch of cultivation, upon which lamas and asses found pasture. We arrived in the evening at the post-house of Bartolo, where we alighted: the climate here was mild and highly agreeable: we had passed, in a few hours, from the cold of winter to the genial warmth of spring. Having passed the night at the post-house, we were, at dawn of day, again on our mules, and after pursuing our journey through a deep ravine, and over several mountains, the scenery presented a pleasing change: we saw tracts of pasture, with large herds of cattle, and a variety of shrubs and trees;—we were no longer in the region of sterility. In the evening we alighted at the post-house of Terrao, where we passed the night, but found none of those comforts and conveniences so much desired by the weary traveller. The house was large and commodious, as is frequently the case in post-houses in Bolivia, but was completely divested of every kind of furniture, save two old chairs, several substitutes for them in stumps of trees, and a solitary table. The landlord was a man of considerable property, who possessed large farms and herds of fine cattle, but, heedless of the comforts and luxuries of life, lived as miserable as the poor Indian on the barren waste.

We rose with the sun on the following morning, and traversed a slightly elevated plain, which as we ascended unfolded new beauties to our view: we soon arrived at its summit, from which we beheld a vast and pleasing valley, dotted here and there with country houses, and highly cultivated tracts of land: beneath us glided in a gentle stream, the River Pilcomayo: we descended gradually the rugged mountain, crossed the river, and alighted under the shade of a willow, whose branches fell gracefully upon its waters. The River Pilcomayo has its source in the Cordillera of the Andes, running in a serpentine current through this valley, it debouches into the River Paraguay, with which it forms a tributary stream to the River Plate. There have been several attempts to navigate this river: the first was made by Father Patino in 1721: the last by Colonel Magariños, (a Bolivian Officer) but hey have all proved up to the present, impracticable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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ORGAN-GRINDERS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—

How is that you, who have the eyes of a lynx and the watchfulness of a Cerberus, and carp at abuses like a raving Hydra,—how is it that you, of the broad shoulders, I repeat, pass unnoticed that superlative nuisance, in the shape of "street organ-grinders? You, who have somewhat of the spirit and humour of "Magister Punch," must have been of late standing under the clouds, eagerly watching their eccentric movements, and calculating, perhaps, the probability of their falling in beneficent showers; or occupied in such other eccentricities as your comical individuality, it seems, is wont, from time to time, to indulge in. Yes, sir, you must have been either deaf, or too much occupied, or straying along the shores of Lethe, to have passed the monsters unheeded; for, surely these Orpheuses have not charmed, with their bellows and pipes, your soul to rest. However, it won't do to be too hard on you otherwise: "*Judice me non sordidus auctor naturas verique*"—*quandoque dormitat bonus Homerus.* To return to the charge: My dear fellow, have you not seen them of the ferocious beard in every corner, grinding away as if their very life depended thereon (which surely can't be the case in this Araby the Blest), and thereby causing much annoyance to the peaceful inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, especially to those that ride on fine horses, to gilded carriages that roll along, loaded with those charming commodities, the very air of which makes an Irishman nervous in more senses than one.

My Dear Ed: this would be an unpardonable oversight of yours were it not for reasons already specified: but what annoys O Mikron most of all (O Mikron, who works so hard all day, much harder than such lazy Peripatetics) is, that *tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris—incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit, in somnis ecce ante oculos moestissimus Grinder visus adepe mihi, largosque effundere gritos.*—Poor Trojans they like myself were overtaken in the night & when asleep:—just the moment I am in the dreamy land ecce moestissimus grinder & away disappear the golden visions & in company a night's repose. This of itself is enough to drive one mad, but add thereto the lugubrous howl of the night-watch and our inherent spleen, and you will have a slight idea of my state. I warn them,—if the municipality of the good township of Buenos Ayres don't wish to have an additional inmate in their convalecencia, let them henceforth and forthwith put, any how, a partial check on these Orpheuses; if like their great ancestors they were instrumental in fortifying cities and paving the same, then O Mikron would be the last to complain, but alas nothing have they in common with the husband of Eurydice. That they cause a material change in my constitution is a fact; if you don't believe it, ask our excellent Doc. L.

Now what was I to do under the circumstances? Sometimes I had a mind to pommel my nightly disturber reflecting that unlike the missing I. K. if lost I would not be found esconced in a fine feather bed, a change came over the spirit of my dream, I thought of you and the Invincible and dermined to lay before you my sorrows and the nuisances of which I am a victim!

Yours
O Mikron.

A republic without a capital.

It is difficult to imagine a man without a head on his shoulders, but still more so to suppose that such a body could get on very far, although St. Denis, it is true, walked three miles out of Paris with his head in his hand.

Now, the Argentine Republic, for the last ten years, has been trying to imitate the decapitated archbishop, but a series of stumbles and backslidings is the lamentable result. If Buenos Ayres had become the capital on the downfall of Rosas, the "Liberal" party might have succumbed; but it seems to have been the excess of folly to make a capital *pro. tem.*, and that on the wrong side of the river. The matter affords at present great food for sober reflection, since it is generally agreed that there is no capital, and the question is, where to fix it!

It may be anomalous to organize a body corporate without a head, and political economists will scout the idea of a Republic with a paste board capital to be shifted about as the scene changes, or the actors fancy. It is equally ridiculous to paint a man with his head awry, as this would oblige the subject to look behind when walking forward, or walk backward with his eyes the other way.

The simile suffices to shew that we not only want a capital to fill up a blank in our geography, but, what is far more important, the metropolis must be in perfect harmony with the component members of the state.

Three modes of arranging the capitalization present themselves.

1st the extravagant; this is to build a new Washington somewhere between this and Mendoza. The site should be far enough from the latter city, to ensure that our desert metropolis should not run the risk of becoming a Heliopolis by those subterranean freaks of Nature.

Moreover, it is necessary to make it as impregnable as ancient Thebes, to resist the incursions of the Pampa bedouins: and a Chinese wall on the side of the Gran Chaco would be an acquisition, if men and money could be found for the enterprise. Further, for the purposes of transport it would be well to make the *favoured* locality a central point of junction for the Cordoba and Valparaiso with the Cape Horn and Potosi (projected) railways. As there are some difficulties or delays attending the construction of the capital and outworks, it were better not to fix the seat of Government in such a site, until the preliminary undertakings have been completed, which will probably occur *el año verde.*

2nd, *the unnatural*: this would eliminate the Quixotic notion of erecting a capital in the wilderness, by putting the bauble of sovereignty on some one of the overgrown hamlets that break the monotony of our *pajonales*, in situations more or less picturesque, though little commodious for business purposes. Of all the towns set up as candidates for the capital, Rosario is the only one with any pretensions, and yet every argument in its favor tells with double force when applied to Bs. Ayres. It has a good stand on the National high-way, but this city is the terminus or Head-quarters. It is a rising town; still we are 500 years ahead of it. It has shipping and commerce; yet, a trifle compared to ours, and, even what it has must pass by here.

In a word, this country (with Rosario for capital] would present a diminutive aspect, and Buenos Ayres would resemble a gigantic nose, or unsightly wen, on the face of a pigmey.

3rd. the common-sense: and here we turn our eyes on the rich, flourishing and polite city which we have the happiness to call our adopted home. Many will wonder how any Porteño, proud of his birth-place can hesitate, nay refuse, to confer on Buenos Ayres the title of Metroplis, one so much more legitimate than that of "modern Athens."

Here Christianity first raised the *Standard* of civilization over the hunting-grounds of the Indians: here the genius of Spanish enterprise founded the centre of a great emporium, whose fine climate and advantageous position have since expanded it into a thriving *capital.* Here the eagle of Liberty first flapped his wings on the borders of the mighty La Plata.

Here foreign emigration has liberally poured forth the riches of brawny arms, quick intellects, progressive ideas, and immense undertakings. Here, by some centripetal springs, is drawn together all that is best and noblest in the Argentine Confederation. Such is the wealth we possess, that our credit stands high in Europe, and English capital begs permission to cut out our railways, build our docks, and load our shipping. Such is the spirit of advancement, that men eminent in their several pursuits of industry, literature, or the fine arts, seek hospitality among us. Such are our natural resources, that they have become known in every foreign mart, and thousands of hard-working shepherds reap almost fabulous profits. This is no high-drawn picture of Buenos Ayres, however it may appear *couleur de rose.*

Let us examine the arguments adduced to rob this city of the honor so justly hers by primo-geniture. Forsooth, the other provinces will be jealous, and in order to spare their feelings, B. Ayres must be clad in sackcloth and ashes. Do we forget that they owe us their independence from Spain, and rescue from England.

And if the "Liberal" regime be, as is supposed,] a boon to whom are they indebted for Emancipation from Federalism unless to this city. But if we admit for a moment (as the "Tribuna" implies) that half the reformation of the provinces is a *hypocritical* sham, then indeed the plea of gratitude loses force. Self-preservation will demand that the renegade provinces be over-awed, and the alternative is simply this—Buenos Ayres must rule or suffer to be ruled. The right of might is consecrated; and peace is best insured by the shew of imposing power.

With Buenos Ayres for capital, the other provinces may lose a mock legislative independence; but it is only necessary for our city to act the part of an elder sister (not a step-mother) to gain their affections. Local prejudices will merge in the great consideration of nationality, and the inhabitant of Salta or Jujuy will feel more pride in calling himself an Argentine, when Bs. Aires is the capital, than if the President were enthroned in the islands of the Paraná or pampas of the wilderness.

Up the River.

The "Salto de Guayra" brings dates from Asunçion 4th inst. The Railway had signalized its first movements by an unlucky accident which resulted in the death of one D. Sebastian Franco. The unhappy youth was an intimate friend of Gen. F. Solano Lopez and, having rashly placed himelf on the foot board of a carriage while the train was in motion, struck against one of the bridges. The "Semanario" declares that Paraguay receives Argentine refugees, with open arms. The tide of the river was very low and it is feared if it fall much more, that navigation will be impeded. Father Rolon was gone' as anticipated to take refuge at the court of the Paraguayan Mithridates.

From Corrientes we have a large batch of state-papers. There is a letter from Mitre to Pampin accompanying the Correntine *Standard* taken at Pavon, which is sent in return for a Buenos Ayrean flag captured by the Provincials at Cepeda.

D. Luis Molina, the Correntine commissioner, conveyed three other notes from Mitre, in which the latter dispels the fears of that Government, and begs of them to turn their attention to the work of National regeneration.

Pampin passed a decree on January 25, declaring the late Chamber of Deputies effete, and ordering the election of new members on February 2, on which day the state of siege was suspended. The Deputies are to be ten in number, two being for the capital, and one for each district.

The ex-chief of Police, either from the feelings of a bad conscience, or fear of foul play, ran away to E Rios. General Madariaga was received by his native town with every show of respect, on his arrival from B. Ayres. Messrs. Juan and José Cabral were elected Deputies for Corrientes.

Alarmists spoke of fresh movements of troops by Urquiza, but this is perfectly false The General was expected shortly at Paraná, where the legion of his name was disbanded on the 5th inst. Col. Gutierrez has marched with his division from Diamante. Lopez Jordan in company of Dr. Carril went to La Paz, on board the "Once de Noviembre."